THE NEWS IN LONDON. T WEEK OF SENSATIONS IN THE PARNELL

DMINOUS WORK IN FRANCE-HONORS TO THE HEROIC EMPRESS FREDERICK-PARLIAMENT-ARY TOPICS-VINDICATING SIR CHARLES

WAREEN-ME. BRIGHT'S HEALTH-LORD TENNYSON LIKELY TO RECOVER-PROFESSOR HUXLEY-LITERARY NOTES-THE PRINCE OF WALES AND "NADIY." BY CABLE TO THE TRIBUNE

Copyright; 1888: By The New York Tribune London, Nov. 17 .- The political news from France is depressing to those who would wish to see the Republic successful and respected in Europe. The Committee on Revision of the Constitution have voted in favor of abolishing both Senate and Presidency. They want no check en democracy, no constitutional safeguards against the dictatorship of a single Assembly. They regard the American Republic as old-fashioned and reactionary. They want, in short, another Conwention, another Jacobin conquest. The presence of General Boulanger in the background as the Bonaparte of the period seems to assure everybody that there is no danger of another Caesar. But Marquis De Bretenil has practically come but for General Boulanger, as the Bonapartists bave. The Marquis is a leading Royalist, and the Comte de Paris's letter, since published, by

The civilities to be offered to the Dowager Empress Frederick on her arrival on Monday are of a very marked kird. The Prince of Wales goes all the way to Flushing to meet his sister. The Queen journeys from Windsor to Port Victoris and there goes on board a yacht to welcome her daughter and escort her to Windsor. The Germans will interpret this most unusual ceremony as meant once more to emphasize the dislike of the English Royal family to the Emperor, and to keep open the quarrel between him and

session is to be on the new Land bill. The Ministry gave notice on Thursday that it should introduce a bill for extending Lord Ashbourne's Act. I have explained before that this act is d'sliked by the Home-Rule party, as tending to quiet agitation, but it has worked well and is popular with the tenants. It helps to transform tenants into owners. To oppose it is, therefore, dangerous. Mr. Gladstone, however, offers an alternative scheme, dealing with arrears and further revising rents. The Government will, of course, support and carry their own measure, about which no difference of opinion exists between the Tories and Liberal-Unionists, but there will be warm work the next fortnight.

This week's debate on the Civil Service estimates in the House of Commons contains some interesting reading for American Civil Service reformers. Mr. Jennings was put up by Lord Randolph Churchil! to set forth some flagrant abuses both of expenditure and patronage. You will find some of your late colleague's figures worth attention. Lord Randolph summed them up as a state of things amounting to more than a public scandal; amounting to a National disgrace. It was absolute malversation of public money on a large scale. It was an outrage on the taxpayer. It was absolute brigandage :- a statement which the House received with laughter. So they did Lord Randolph's accusation that all Governments pursued the same hereditary tactics, deluding, humbugging and baffling the House of Commons in such matters. No serious answer was offered to these charges, and the money was

The Parnell Commission has sat but three days this week and has made no great progress. James Hannen has more than once expressed his impatience at the way in which testimony is given, but nothing can hurry Mr. Murphy or Mr. Atkinson, who examine in chief most of the witnesses. It has, however, been a week of sensations. The evidence of those who suffered from outrages has been supported by those who perpetrated them. Mannion and Flaherty are novelties in English courts. They swore with coolness to the commission of horrible crimes. Mannion testified that he was both a Land Leaguer and a Fenian. Flaherty avowed himself a Moonlighter with murder in his programme; he too was a member of the Land League. Paying rent or taking land from which a member of the League had been evicted was a capital offence.

Yesterday there were three or four seenes in her husband's murder, fainted under Sir Charles Russell's cross-examination. Then came a tussle between Sir Charles and an Irish peasant witness whose stubborn cunning was more than a match for the great lawyer's trained ingenuity. Then, his temper perhaps a little ruffled by this defeat, Sir Charles made another effort to alter the course of proceedings. -Baffled in this, he sat down with the angry remark that the Judges' decision was not conducive to the ends of justice; of which Sir James Hannen wisely took no notice.

Last of all, Mr. T. Harrington, M. P., who appears as one of the counsel for some of the defendants, tried to appear as a witness too, or to contradict what he supposed the witness on the stand to be saying. He refused to ober Sir James Hannen's repeated orders to be silent, contradicted him, too, talked him down, and became so violent that the president adjourned the court for ten Then, under pressure from Sir Charles Russell, Mr. Harrington apologized. It is no secret that Mr. Parnell strongly objected to Mr. Fiarrington's acting as counsel in the case, dreading, no doubt, such scenes as this, which are not helpful to the Irish cause. But even Mr. Parnell does not always have his own way.

Questions are to be asked in the House of Commons next week about the British Minister at Washington and the fisheries, but there is, I hear, no present disposition to raise a debate on the Sackville incident.

The Dewsbury election affords neither party cause for great exultation. The Unionists have Increased their vote rather more than the Home Rulers, and cut down the Liberal majority by a few hundreds in a poll of many thousands. inference can be drawn except that the two parties are equally energetic and confident.

The policemen have expressed their opinion of the late Chief in a remarkable way. Sir Charles Warren's opponents said nothing more often than that he was disliked by his own men. There are twenty-four Divisional Superintendents of the force, and twenty-one of them have gone in a deputation to Sir Charles to declare their deep regret at his resignation; two of the other three ore ill, and the third is absent. The spokesman of the body told him there was not a man in the force who did not wish to join in this expression of re-

spect and regard A letter from Sir Charles appears this morning, denying with great plainness Mr. Matthews's allegation in the House of Commons that as Chief of Police he had contested the authority of the Home Secretary over the police. He adds significantly that were the correspondence to be published the impression would be very different from that conveyed by Mr. Matthews's speech.

The American Minister has followed up his dinner speech at Glasgow by an address to the Glasgow Juridical Society on legal topics. While admiring the administration of justice in England, he told his udience that the American system simplified legal receedings, promoted convenience and reduced

expense. The address dwelt at length with the ability of a real jurist with questions much larger

Yesterday Mr. Bright was believed to be dying To-day's reports from Rochdale are better. The worst symptoms are softened. One of his sons has returned to London. Immediate danger is perhaps over, but his condition remains critical, and anxiety is very great.

Lord Tennyson's illness is now admitted to have been serious, even dangerous. It is a fortnight since Sir Andrew Clark, one of the three doctors attending him, declared it doubtful whether the poet would pull through, though he thought the chances in his favor. He had rheumatic fever of a severe type, brought on by the old man's persistency in walking two hours daily regardless of the weather. Yesterday's letters say there is marked improvement.

The Copley medal of the Royal Society now awarded Professor Huxley would have been given to him long since but for his official position in the society. It is the most coveted of distinctions this body can bestow, and is in recognition, says the official record, of his investigations into the morphology and histology of vertebrate and invertebrate animals, and for services to biological science in general during many past years. The outside world says Amen, if that anything. Professor Huxley, who had expected to spend the winter abroad, finds himself well enough to stay in London, abominable as the

"The Athenaeum" criticises rather sharply Mr. Henry James's recent fecundity, sneering out: Whatever doubt may be felt respecting the value of Mr. James's recent novels, there can be none about his industry. The number of volumes he issues increases so rapidly that he will soon rival his namesake, the owner of the 'two travellers on horseback.' " Mr. James is in Genoa, where, let us hope, the English review does not penetrate. An Englishman gets no kindlier treatment than the American from this weekly Aris-" Mr. Mecson's Will," as a mere story, is praised, but, says the critic, "when one pauses to reflect it is quite absurd to see what slight equipment Mr. Haggard brings in the more solid qualities of the novelist, strength of character, accuracy of detail, knowledge of human nature, and the power of making things seem true." But the public, or rather the circulating libraries, continue to buy Miss Braddon, Mr. Haggard, and any trash the publishers choose to print.

The Lyric Club, under the presidency of the Earl of Londesborough, opened its new club-house in Piccadilly East yesterday evening with a dinner and concert to a large party which could hardly have been smarter had this been in the full season instead of November. The Prince of Wales had promised to come, but sent an excuse at the last moment, preferring to see 'Nadjy" at the Avenue Theatre. "Nadjy" the newest musical farce, dull and vulgar, with two music hall artists, Mr. Roberts and Miss Vanoni, in the leading parts.

CHURCHILL ON THE SACKVILLE CASE. DEPRECIATING THE TONE OF THE ENGLISH

PRESS ON THE INCIDENT. London, Nov. 17.-Lord Randolph Churchill in speech at Paddington to-day expressed the hope that the post of Minister at Washington would soon be filled. He said there was no doubt that Lord Sackfilled. He said there was no doubt and had made ville had been primarily indiscreet and had made an inexcusable blunder. No fault could be found with the action of the United States Government toward the Minister. The American people were essentially just and proud in their relations with He deprecated the insulting and menacing articles which had appeared in the English press since Lord Suchville's dismissal, and said that Englishmen ought to inform Americans that they cherish no ill-feeling toward them. (Cheers.)

Lord Randolph attached the greatest importance to the maintenance by England of an imperturbable and friendly attitude toward the United States. He regarded the attitude taken by Mr. Cleveland after the garded the attitude taken by Mr. Cleveland after the sejection of the Fisherics Treaty by the Senate as an unfortunate one. The utmost allowance ought to be made for the American position on the Sackville affair in view of the time at which it occurred. Mr. Cleveland's action had been rather sharp, but it did not justify the meances, sneers and sulls in which the newspapers of England had Indulged. A ware between England and America, he declared, would be more atrocious and dangerous than any war since God created the earth. He trusted that the Government's policy toward the new Washington Administration would be conceived with a view to making the American people England's loss allies on all questions and to producing a durable friendship between the English-speaking races, thus guaranteeing to humanity in turn the blessings of liberty and peace.

Lord Rambolph approved of the Government taking measures to repress erime in Ireland, and strongly advocated the restriction of the tradic in intoxicating drink.

COLONIES STANDING UP FOR THEIR RIGHTS the presence of what might be called a brilliant house. Lady Mountmorres, after testifying of that the people of New South Wales and New Zealand are of the same mind with the people of Queens land, on the right of a colony to be consulted regarding the choice of a Governor, and that they approve the stand taken by Queensland in professing against the appointment by the Home Government of a man who is held by the colonists to be unfitted for the

THE TRIAL OF M. NUMA GILLY. Paris, Nov. 17.—The trial of M. Numa Gilly, a Radical member of the Chamber of Deputies, for libel, was begun to-day at Nimes. The suit was brought by M. Andrieux. M. Gilly had made charges of malfeasance and corroption against the Budge committee, and had declared in a speech that there were "twenty Wilsons" in the committee, and that M. Andrieux was acting in conjunction with them. Refere the case was opened to-day a great crowd assembled in front of the Palace of Justice, and such was their eagerness to get into the court-room that they finally burst in the doors.

SLAVES ON A BELGIAN STEAMER. Zanzibar, Nov. 17.-British officers boarded the Belgian steamer Brabe of the coast yesterday, and found that she was carrying 400 slaves, who were destined for the Congo. The British took away two slaves who swore that they had been forcibly mapped, and allowed the vessel to proceed. The mode of obtaining slaves appears to be to make adwances to the owners to enable them to purchase others. The incident has caused a scandal, it having been found that arrangements for the traffic were made through a former Belgian Consul.

RIEL'S EXECUTION RECALLED. Montreal, Nov. 17 (Special).—Yesterday being the third anniversary of Riel's execution, "La Justice" of Quabec devotes an article to the subject, declaring that the memory of the rebel's tragic fate is not yet forgetten, no matter what may be said to the contrary, and that the day is still for French Ca-padians a day of painful reminiscences and solemn

THE NORTHWEST RAILROAD FIGHT. Minneapolis, Minn., Nov. 17 .- "The Journal's" Winnipeg dispatch says: "The Legislature adjourned to-day until January. Authority was granted the Government to push the constitutional rights of the Province by appeal to England, if necessary, and also to adopt retalitory measures against the Canada Pacific Goad, if its obstruction tactics were persisted

THE OESTACLE TO AN IRISH SETTLEMENT. London, Nov. 17.-Mr. Gladstone writes that he perfectly willing that the Conservatives should set le the Irish question, instead of the Liberals. He says the temper of the Liberal-Unionists is the greatest obstacle in the way of the adjustment of the difficulty.

AN ENGLISH COTTON MILL BURNED. London, Nov. 17 .- Brotherten's cotton mill at Preston, has been destroyed by fire. The loss is 40,000

MR. BRIGHT IMPROVING. London, Nov. 17 .- Mr. John Bright passed a good night and continues to improve.

WEST AFRICAN MAIL SERVICE. Paris, Nov. 17.-President Carnot has authorized the establishment of a steamship mail service between France and the west coast of Africa.

CLEANING THE LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE. nden. Nov. 17.-Business on the Stock Exchange

was suspended to-day, in order that the building may RELIEF FOR THE KNIGHTS.

PREMIER CRISPI'S DEVOTION TO ITALY Rome, Nov. 17 .- During the debate in the Chambe of Deputies on the bill for the Public Saffety, and in reply to a demand from the Left for a statement of his policy, Premier Crispi said: "Italy is my divinity. I will never provoke anyone, but I will never accept anything which is even remotely an afront to my country.

PRUSSIA ENPELS A FRENCH CORRESPONDENT. Paris, Nov. 17.—"La France" announces that its Perlin correspondent, Robert Pic, has been expelled from Prussia.

A NEW GOVERNOR OF MORAVIA. Vienna, Nov. 17.—Herr Loebl, Vice-President of the local Administration of Lemberg, has been ap-pointed Governor of Moravia.

SWINDLED OUT OF \$9,000.

CONFIDING EXALDERMAN OF LOWELL

DECEIVED BY AN ALLEGED MINER FROM MON-TANA AND TWO BARS OF BRASS-ONE ARREST.

INT TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE. Boston, Nov. 17.-Ex-Alderman Penniman, the vet ran expressman of Lowell, was recently swindled out of about \$9,000 by a confidence game. About three weeks ago a well-dressed and respectable-looking man called upon Mr. Penniman.

"Are you Mr. Penniman." he inquired.

"That's my name," replied the gentleman. "I'm afraid you're not the man I'm looking for. said the stranger, as he intently scanned the feature of the Alderman. "And yet it is singular," he as he rubbed his chin in a puzzled manner. "And yet it is singular," he added

was George T. Penniman, I'm quite sure of "Oh, an old friend of mine who did me a good turn out in Montana, a turn I've never forgotten, and o that he lived in Lawrence, and I went there, but failed

to find him. Somebody told me there was a man that name living in Lowell, and so I came up to-day to see him and now I'm disappointed, for I don't think ever saw you before. You've never been in Mon-Mr. Penniman said he'd never been so far West

and then for a time the matter of the lost friend dropped. The conversation turned upon the election This led the stranger to dilate upon the resources of the Territory. Gradually he unfolded a gold mine of fabulous riches had discovered while prospecting. a wounded Indian, and the grateful aborigine had revealed the wonder ful mine. Then in company with the Indian he had ome East to look up old friends. He brought a nugget from the mine, and the Indian, who was Lawrence, had two bars of quartz rich in ore.

The stranger showed Mr. Penniman the nugget and told him to accompany him to an assayer. Mr. Penn office and had it tested by Mr. Stacy, the chemist. also visited Alvin Lawrence, the veteran jeweller, and Mr. Lawrence said that the specimen shown him was pure gold. Then the next step in the swindle fol The returned miner wanted some ready cash He had gold in the bar, some \$50,000 worth, o rather the Indian had. The stranger proposed that Mr. Penniman should advance him \$9,000 for a few The security offered was the gold in Indian's possession. Mr. Penniman should receive in return for his money certificates of stock in a mir which the stranger had organized in Montana, worth four times the amount advanced. But that everything should be right Mr. Penniman was induced to go to Lawrence, where he saw the gold, two bars. The consent of the Indian having been obtained Mr. Penniman was admitted into partnership in the mine, and nothing remained but to transfer the \$9,000 which to accommodate the generous stranger for a few days. At the stranger's suggestion Mr. Penniman chipped a piece of metal from one of the bars and they set out to find an assayer. They met a man in the s reets who told them a Government assayer was at a certain hotel. They found the man, who for a \$10 note made an assay of the chip, and pronounced it the richest ore he ever assayed. This settled it, and Mr. Penniman went home, drew the \$9,000 from the bank, and gave it to the alleged miner, who speedily disappeared. Mr. Penniman locked up his bars of gold, but took them out a few canadam. which the stranger had organized in Montana, worth four settled it, and Mr. Penniman went home, drew the \$9,000 from the bank, and gave it to the alleged miner, who speedily disappeared. Mr. Penniman locked up his bars of gold, but took them out a few days later on receiving a letter from his quondam friend, telling him they were brass. The fellow who acted as "Government assayer" has been captured and is in prison in Lowell.

RESCUED BY A BRAVE BOY.

HE CLIMBS TO THE SECOND STORY OF A BURNING HOUSE AND DROPS THREE CHILDREN OUT OF THE WINDOW-THINKS HE DID NOTHING UNUSUAL

A frame tenement house, No. 586 Orange-st. Newark, occupied by four colored families, was badly damaged by fire yesterday, and three of the occupants were only saved by the heroism of a boy. Mrs. Jane Oliver is a widow with three small children. She occupied half of the second floor. Having finished up some work she locked the doors to keep her children in, and started out to deliver her work to At 1:30 George B. Hill, age seventeen mployed by a newsdealer, was passing the when he heard screaming. Looking up he saw smoke ssuing from the second story windows. The forms of two children could be seen at the closed window on the second floor. Young Hill ran up to the hous and breaking in a window pane on the first floor t get a footing he managed to mount to the second story window, which he raised. The draft added new vigor to the fire, and the flames and smoke poured into the om where the children were.

A man who had been attracted by the cries ran under the window and the boy dropped two of the the further end of the room and he ran through the smoke to a cot, where lay a three-year old child. seizing the half unconscious child he reached the window and dropped it into friendly arms. Then he hung from the window sill and dropped to the ground.

By this time the fire had got great headway, having
penetrated to other apartments. A few articles were saved by the tenants, and the firemen, who reached saved by the tenants, and the firemen, who reached the scene after the rescue, saved the house from total destruction. An adjoining new brick building was also partly destroyed, the total loss being about \$2,500. While the engines were playing on the house the mother of the children returned from her errand and was told by a neighbor that her children had been burned to a crisp. The wretched mother swooned away. She learned the truth upon recovering consciousness. All her savings were burned up.

George B. Hill, the rescuer of the children, is the son of Peter F. Hill, a carpenter, living at No. 15 Thompson-st., Newark. He is a fine, manly boy and does not think that he did anything unusual in saving the children.

A WIDESPREAD STORM.

VESSELS WRECKED ON THE GREAT LAKES, AND

SNOWFALL IN THE EAST. Sault Ste. Marie, Mich., Nov. 17 .- The severest north est gale of the season raged here Thursday night and yesterday. The weather was very cold Helmnquist, one of the deck-hands of the barge S. C. Baldwin, was drowned as the vessel was entering the canal. The engineer of the Ba'dwin was scalded to death on the way down. At midnight, while the barge Colorado was lying wind-bound at the west end of the canal, the schooner Iron Cliff struck her, tearing away thirty-five feet of her bulwarks and breaking nine fee

of her stanchions. cargo of general merchandise, is ashore ten miles east of Grand Ma als, about half-way between White Fish Point and Grand Island. It is supposed that she got inside her course during the snowstorm. She pounder heavily during last night. The tug Andrew J. Smith worked at her all day yesterday. The steam lighter Mentor started to her assistance yesterday. Three hundred tons of freight have been jetusoned from the steamer. The Mentor which left to lighter her is around at Aux Pins. The tug Smith has been unable to reach her. She is reported to be in a bad condition. She had about 700 tens, mostly coarse freight, on

Chicago, Nov. 17.-A dispatch from Muskegon, Mich., says: The worst storm of the season prevalled here last night. No vessels ventured out. Several have already gone into winter quarters here, and the mills are preparing to shut down in a few days. preparations are being made for the season in the oeds. Indications are now that the coming season's atput of logs will fail somewhat short of that of last

year.

Canajoharie, N. Y., Nov. 17.—The first heavy snow of the season in the Mohawk Valley fell to-day.

Great Barrington, Mass., Nov. 17.—The ground in southern Berkshire was white with snew this morning. The mercury registered below the freezing point.

MONEY OFFERED SUFFICIENT FOR ALL

PRESENT NEEDS. THE GLASSWORKERS PLACE THEIR SURPLUS AT THE DISPOSAL OF THE ORDER-T. B. BARRY'S APPEAL HEARD IN THE COMMITTEE

ON GRIEVANCES.

[BT TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] Indianapolis, Nov. 17.-The financial crisis in the General Assembly of the Knights of Labor has been passed. Delegates will not walk home, pay their own bills, nor go away before the close of the convention. The relief that comes so timely is temporary, but it en ables the Powderly administration to bridge the financial abyss and land on fighting ground beyond. There they will take steps to organize anew, to reduce ex penses, and prepare to live within the income of the order. It is more than likely that Mr. Powderly fore-saw the help which came to-day, and that this fact accounts for his serenity. Within the last year, the general officers granted aid to the amount of \$27,000 to district assemblies in distress. This was bread cast upon the water. With less than \$50 in the treasury, a delegate rose in the convention to-day and wanted to know how the expenses of the assembly are to be paid. The expenses of the general conven-tion at Minneapolis were \$18,000, including nearly \$15,000 for mileage alone. Already it is said delegates have been saying that they would have to look out for themselves, paying both railroad fare and hote The delegate on the floor wanted to know if these things were being asserted with show of reason. If not, how should the expenses be paid. The general treasurer, Mr. Turner, announced that he had re-ceived \$4,500 since the annual report had been com piled, from regular October dues, and that money wa in constantly. This was cheering, was not sufficient. Then District coming in constantly. Assembly No. 300, including the workers, announced that it had \$100,000 in cash in the treasury, and that this amount was at the disposal of the General Assembly, if it should be needed. Five thousand dollars was " planted" down as a starter, but

no limitation was even hinted at.

Mr. Powderly saw an opportunity to test the fidelity of the delegates. He asked all those who believed fr doing something for the order to stand up. More than half of the order rose, and one by one they called out the amounts they would be willing to pledge to the general organization from the coffers of their district assemblies. All told, \$150,000 was placed at the disposal of the order, and as much of this as may be needed to relieve the stringency will be ac-

Notwithstanding Mr. Powderly's herofe treatment, the wounds have not been healed. He has solidified his friends, but he has not pacified his enemies. Personally he shows no trepidation over the outcome but there is mischief in the wind. Three cases expulsion, including that of T. B. Barry, have been referred to the Committee on Complaints and Grievances, with instructions to bring in a report. William Gleason, of Chicago, delegate to a district assembly was expelled by the district court after a hearing. was expelled by the General Executive Board after a hearing. T. B. Barry, member of the General Executive Board, was expelled by the Board without a hearing, as he claims. All these cases were appealed to the General Assembly, on the ground that the local court of the assembly to which a member belongs is the only one which has jurisdiction over him. When the Grievance Committee met to give these cases consideration, Mr. Powderly was present as one of the interested parties. The committee was inclined to look favorably upon Gleason's appeal, and a majority were disposed to reverse the decision of the court below and report in favor of his restoration. Taking a view of Gleason's case, the committee could not, it was maintained by the enemies of the admin-istration, look with different eyes on the other cases. The most interesting of all the appeals heard was Mr. Barry's. He was present, of course. He said that he wanted justice on constitutional grounds. "What do you mean by justice?" some one in-

"The everthrow of injustice and of the infa reatment of me in the matter of my expulsion by the

Powderly gang." It was not supposed that the General Master Workman would sit still under this assault. He made a vigorous protest in his own behalf, and assailed the malcontents all along the line. Mr. Barry said that all he asked was that a committee should bring his case before the General Assembly and give him

The contesting delegates from District Assembly No. 49, of New-York, also anticipate early action on their case. They are allied with other disaffected members of the order, and their battles will be fought by the united strength of the anti-Powderly influence. The New-York case has gone to the Committee on Grievances. The appellants do not expect a favorable decision in the committee, and they are prepared to join Barry in a public fight against the Knights of Labor. The proposition to compromise this contest. Labor. The proposition to compromise this contest, as originally suggested, is meeting with some favor inside and outside the committee. It is that both sets of officers in the local assemblles in the district withdraw, and that the suspended assembles be restored on payment of dues, present officers to remain ineligible for two years.

The convention, on a test vote, expressed itself as favorable to a restriction of immigration. The matter came up under a report of the Committee on Resolutions.

CARPET WEAVERS IN CONFERENCE. District Assembly No. 126, Knights of Labor, neld meeting last night in Park Hall, Eighth-ave. and Forty-sixth-st. Master Workman John Morrison presided and spoke at some length to over 1,000 mem-bers of the carpet weaving trade. The committee appointed a week ago to confer with J. E. Higgins of the Higgins Carpet Works, and attempt a settle ment of the difficulties between the firm and Dis-trict Assembly reported that a partial settlement had been effected; that the old agreement with the firm would be upheld, so far as wages were concerned and that the 600 men and girls who were laid off last week on account of the dull season should have the preference when the works were started with a full force next Jaouary. The agreement of the firm of illusting & Co. with their employes states that if any workers are laid off they must be the new hands.

TRAMPS ATTEMPTING TO CAPTURE A TRAIN. Springfield, Mass., Nov. 17 (Special).-A gang of twenty-three tramps tried to hold up a freight train on the Eoston and Albany Railroad at Indian Orchar this afternoon for the purpose of stealing a ride to Worcester. The trainmen resisted and coupling-plus were freely used. Unable to capture the train, the gang threatened to kill the station-agent, who harriended himself in his room. Several revolver shots were fired through the building, and the windows were broken. Finally the gang started toward this city, intending to board the next train. Meanthis city, intending to board the next train. Mean-while a call for assistance had been sent to this city, and Superintendent Sackett, of the road, with City Marshal Clane and eight policemen, started by special train for the scene. The tramps met the train. Marshal Clune urged his officers each to capture a tramp. Seven were thus taken. One fellow, whose name is not yet known, was chased by Clune, and Clune's pistol was accidentally discharged The bullet struck the tramp in the back of the neck and death was instantaneous. The body was taken to the city morgue.

Lockport, N. Y., Nov. 17 (Special).-William C Olmstead, city clerk of Lockport, and Miss Mary C Pendleton, of Owensboro, Ky., a cousin of George H. Pendleton, United States Minister to Germany were married in Buffalo yesterday. The coupljoldingly at the breakfast table remarked that they joiningly at the breakfast table remarked that they might run away to hufdle and be married. The family thought notifing of it until they received a dispatch stating that the couple had started on a wedding trip. The wedding took place at Trinity Church, Buffalo, and the ecremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. Francis Lobdell.

BONDS PURCHASED BY THE GOVERNMENT. Washington, Nov. 17 .- The Secretary of the Treas ury this afternoon accepted the following bonds 41.25, registered, \$50,000 at 103 5-8; 41.25, coupon, \$7,000 at 108 1-2
The total amount of bonds purchased to date, under the circular of April 17 last, is \$95,227,900, of which \$51,392,000 were four per cents, and \$43,835,900 were four and one-half per cents.

NO TIDINGS OF COLLECTOR COPP. Boston, Nov. 17 (Special).-Nothing has been heard Warren P. Copp. the missing tax collector of Saugus, who disappeared about two weeks ago. It is now thought that the shortage will be \$30,000. auditors and selectmen of Saugus, by permission of Deputy Sheriff Medburg, have taken Copp's versonal books from his safe at his store in Saugus. RAILROAD INTERESTS.

WHO IS BUYING UP THE STOCK?

SEASONABLE RUMORS ABOUT THE NEW-YORK AND NEW-ENGLAND BOAD.

The control of the New-York and New-England Railroad is a good deal like a Thanksgiving turkey. It is best in the fall, but there are many persons wh do not like their Thanksgiving dinner stuffed wit The transfer books of the New-England Railroad will be closed next Saturday, in anticipation of the annual meeting early in December. The specu lation in the stock has been controlled for several years by seasonable rumors, about this time, that somebody was an eager buyer. In the last three months it has been reported with equal confidence that the Vanderbilts, the Pennsylvania Railroad and the unknown public was the successful bidder. An entrance into New-England by way of the Poughkeepsie bridge was the prize which everybody was striving for. The attempts of the Pennsylvania Railroad were promptly offset by the pur hases in the Vanderbilt interest, and the control of New-England. the Eastern extension of the Eric Railroad, is still a complete mystery.

Irving A. Evans, a Boston broker who has had much to do with the recent fluctuations, was in the city yesterday, and he said in reply to inquiries: " I do not know who owns New-England. I was sure a little while ago that the Vanderbilt boys were buying the stock, but my orders have dwindled to such an extent that I am equally sure now that the Vanderbilt scheme has been abandoned. We all shall know the result when the annual meeting of the stockhold-It is not improbable that the recent rumors at

the company have been only partially correct. The understanding between the Pennsylvania and the Reading companies has been complete, in spite of the differences that have been frequently advertised. Every step that has been taken by either company has been in the direction of a wider expansion of the Eastern trade.

DISSATISFIED WITH THE INTERSTATE LAW. Chicago, Nov. 17 (Special).—A local paper says:
"Ever since the Interstate Commerce Law went into effect the railroads have been having hard times. Rate wars have been frequent, net earnings have de-creased and the dividends of a large number of roads have been either reduced or passed altogether. The annual reports of the St. Paul, the Northwestern and the Rock Island and other companies state that one principal reason for the falling off in net earnings has been the Interstate Commerce Law, and the man agers of these roads allege that the anti-pool feature of the law is responsible for nine-tenths of the rate-cutting and demoralization. There can be no such thing as a maintenance of rates where competition is active. they claim, without a pool President Roberts, of the Pennsylvania Company; President Depew, of the New-York Central; President Hughitt, of the Northwestern, and many other railway authorities, have at different times expressed this opinion. Chairman Blanchard, of the Central Tradic Association, not long ago, in a communication to the managers of the roads in his association, took the ground that there was nothing illegal in pooling, notwithstanding the Inter-One of the brightest of railway officials says in regard to this subject: "I am satisfied, after a careful study of the situation, that the only remedy for the present chaotic and demoralized condition of railroad affairs caused by railroad legislation and un-checked competition is a return to the pooling sys-tem.\*

San Francisco, Nov. 17.—The vacancy in the Board of Directors of the Southern Pacific Company caused by the death of Charles Crocker was filled by the promotion of Third Vice-President C. T. Crocker to the second vicepresidency and the election of A. N. Towne as a director, with the position of third vice-president. In addition to his new duties Mr. Towne will still retain his position of

general manager.

Cincinnati, Nov. 17.—A party of railwad men and capitalists interested in the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad arrived this afternoon to examine the new bridge now building here over the Ohio River. They are John Jacob Astor, John A. Stowart, George Bliss, C. H. Coster, John Crosby Brown, Mr. Winthrop, of Drexel, Hargis & Co., Paris; Mr. Statesberg, M. E. Ingalis, president, and other officers and stockholders of the road. officers and stockholders of the road.

COSTLY FLAMES THAT WERE NOT SEEN.

A BROADWAY BUILDING SO STRONG THAT THE FIREMEN WERE HAMPERED IN GETTING INTO IT.

An automatic alarm rang soon after 8 o'clock last night and sent several co six-story ag with a fancy brick and stone front at Nos. 512 and 514 Broadway. Smoke was curling out of the top story windows overlooking Broadway, and also out of rear windows on the same level, bu no flames were visible. The building runs through the block to Crosby-st., and is strongly built, having a brick roof and stout iron shutters guarding the doors and windows at the first story. The firemen had difficulty in breaking into the building and a still harder job in getting lines of hose up the stairways to the fifth story, where the fire was burning. Chief Shay sent out a call for more engines and before 9 o'clock he rang a third alarm. Firemen worked on the roof for an hour after the flames had got into the top story, but they could not cut through the thick layers of bricks.

At no time did the flames make any show at the windows at either end of the building, but large crowds stood in Broadway to watch the engines at work When the fire was under control at length the building did not appear to be greatly damaged, and it probably can be repaired for \$2,000. The heaviest losses were can be repaired for \$2,000. The heaviest losses were by water. Angust Brothers, manufacturers of boys' clothing, occupied the third, fourth, fifth and sixth stories, and their stock was damaged about \$25,000. Plousky & Simon, manufacturers of neckwear, on the second floor, probably will lose \$10,000. The stock of A. Laufer & Co., manufacturers of hats, on first floor, probably was damaged to the extent of \$5,000. All the property was insured. The cause of the fire was not known.

A BOSTON PETTY SWINDLER LOCKED UP. Boston, Nov. 17 (Special).-Through the persistent efforts of the Boston police one of the rascals of the community has been sent to the House of Correction for a year and a half. Charles C. Hildreth, age sixty-two, has kept himself in funds for a long time by petty swindles of the most exasperating kind. A short time ago he swindled a widow in South Boston, named Matson, out of \$500. The woman secured his arrest, but through the pathetic appeals of Hildreth's daughter, Mrs. Matson was induced to withdraw her charge. The police, however, kept on his track, and at last found that he was running a bogus business at No. 6 Oliver-st., where he was at the head of "The Kendall Chemical Manufacturing Company," which pratended to manufacture stove polish. advertised for men with small capital to hold responsible and lucrative positions. When they sponsible and lucrative positions. When they came, Hildreth required a deposit of \$100 as security for their honesty, and set them to work on odd jobs to "idll time." Finally, after a few dollars had been paid them as salary, the finen would retire disgusted. This scheme was carried on for some time successfully, but at last inspector Dugan captured Hildreth and secured enough evidence to send the fellow to prison.

Philadelphia, Nov. 17 (Special).-At the office of the Reading Coal and Iron Company it was stated that work was begun to-day at four collieries, and that the whole series of Schuylkill veins will be struck. A new shaft is being struck near Ellangowan colliery one of the largest and most profitable mines owned by the company. The other two mines will be in the western part of the lower field, beyond Tremond. where it is proposed to reach the veins by means of slopes. They will be within 300 yards of each other; from one of them the Lykeus Valley vein will be mined, and from the other the Lorberry. About 200,000 tons of coal will be produced from each of the slopes, and about 300,000 from each shaft, making in all an addition of 1,000,000 tons per annum. The new operations will cost \$750,000.

ANOTHER LIGHT DAY AT JACKSONVILLE. Jacksonville, Nov. 17 (Special).-President Mitchell's bulletin for the twenty-four hours enging at 6 this Number of new cases 13
Number of deaths 1, 13
Number of cases to date 1, 590
The only death was that of Mrs. W. M. Somerville,

A DENIAL FROM SENATOR ALLISON Dubuque, Nov. 17 (Special).—An evening paper in this city says to-day, concerning the statement that Senator Allison had written a letter to a gentleman in Washington refusing to be considered a Cabinet possi-bility: "Senator Allison was found at his home this

SHOT BY A JEALOUS WOMAN

A MERCHANT OF OMAHA KILLED IN HIS HOTEL

THE SEQUEL TO A SECRET MARRIAGE-A JUDGE OF THE UNITED STATES AN INVOLUN-TARY WITNESS OF THE MURDER. Chicago, Nov. 17 .- The tragic fate of Henry W.

King, ir., who was murdered by a woman in Omaha to-day, caused the greatest regret and excitement here. He was the oldest son of Henry W. King, one of the wealthiest and most prominent men in Chicago one of the firm of Browning, King & Co. About sever years ago Harry King was graduated from William College and came home to enter into business with his father. He was a fine-looking, athletic young fellow and became a great favorite in society. He was a member of several clubs and figured prominently on the committees of all fashionable entertainments. At the Union Club he got into a fast set and soon rumors began to float around that he was becoming very dis-sipated. While his family were in Europe one sumsix months he was constantly seen in her company, secretly married. When young King's parents re-turned from Europe, they were soon made acquainted with the fact that their son had furnished apartments in North Clark-st., where he was supporting in roya style a dashing young woman. Investigations were set on foot and the young man was finally induced to separate from his wife. It was seen that so long as remained in Chicago he could not be kept from under her influence. The woman resolved to fight for of a suit against King's parents for allenating her husband's affections. Meanwhile the young man was induced to go to Texas, as the only means of keeping had a peculiar power of fascination over him. There Negotiations looking toward a settlement of the induced to discontinue her suit and to allow a suit for divorce to be brought against her by her husband and to let it go by default. After the divorce pro-ceedings Carrie Walker disappeared from Chicago. King returned to Chicago and ever since has been heartily ashamed of his early career. He apparently worked hard and avoided all public entertainments, acting in every way as though he was sincerely repentant. When the news of his death came here o-day, every one supposed it was his first wife who killed him, but Mr. King said:

"The woman who killed him was a Mrs. Beecher who lives in Cass-st. My son probably had some sort of relations with her before he left here for Omaha Hearing of his recent marriage to Miss Duffy, of St. Louis, this woman left here yesterday, reached Omaha this morning and killed him while he was breakfasting with his wife at the hotel where he has been living."

It has been ascertained that the woman who shee King lived at No. 208 Cass-st., a fashionable district in the North Division, and that she is known as Mrs. William Beechler. To a reporter who called at the house, the servant said that Mr. Beechler had not been at home for six weeks, and that Mrs. Beechler left the city yesterday ostensibly for Cleveland. Being more closely questioned the girl admitted that

Ealing more closely questioned the girl admitted that King and Beechler were one and the same. Speaking of her mistress, the maid continued:

"On Thursslay evening she heard something about Mr. King. She said she heard that he was going to marry a Miss Duffy. Her husband's father and brother knew all about it, and she said that they were afraid young King was going to get married again. Mrs. Beechler cried all night. She did not say anything to me about going to Omaha."

The servant added that Mrs. Beechler asked her before going away to care for her little boy during her absence. Of late Mrs. Beechler had complained to her that Mr. Beechler was neglecting her, and that she had gone to her husband's father and told him she was the lawful wite of his son, and that she was entitled to support. If the husband did not furnish her money willingly, she would find a way to make him to do it.

A dispatch from Omaha states that the woman registered at the Paxton Hotel in that city. She inquired of a bell boy if Harry W. King, a guest, was there. The unsuspecting boy replied that he was, and added that he occupied a room. No. 66.

"Well, does he live with a woman here!" she again inquired.

The hell how again replied in the affirmative. Mrs.

inquired.

The bell boy again replied in the affirmative. Mrs. King at once proceeded to the room indicated. A peremptory rap on the door brought the response from Mr. King:

"All right; I will be there in a minute."

He, of course, had no suspicion as to the identity of his caller, or of the peril in which he stood. While waiting outside the door, the woman stepped to the elevator and emarked to the attendant:

"That man, Mr. King, is living with another oman. I am his wife."

She then walled resilessly to and fro in the hallway. I maily King, partly dressed, opened the door part ay, and she exclaimed:

"Is that you, Harry?"

"Yes."

Yes."
Yes." are pleased at it."
"No, I am not. I want you to keep away. You go down in the parlor and I will see you in a short

"No, I am not. I want you to keep away. You go down in the parlor and I will see you in a short time."

"No, str, I will not leave this door until you come with me. Now, Harry, you know how you have treated me, but while I live, my love will always be with you. I will not leave you."

Mr. King shut the door suddenly, and for a moment all was silent, save that the murieeress, who stood with restless eyes and pallid lips before the closed door, kept muttering something that was inaudible to those who happened to be passing at the time. Then Mr. King raised the transom over his door and peering out, again requested the woman to go to the parlor, where he said he would join her in a few moments. This she again refused to do, and, finding all hopes of keeping matters quiet in that way, King stepped out of his room and faced the woman who claims to be his wife. After passing a few words with her, in a low tone, Mr. King started for the elevator, stating that he had no desire to talk with her, but the woman caught hold of his arm, and, with tears in her eves, said beseechingly:

"Harry, will you not accompany me to breakfast! I mean you no harm. I intend to prosecute you for blivamy and my father will prosecute you for forging his name. That is what I came to inform you of."

"You get away from me," replied Mr. King, and he two conversed together in a low tone for a time, after which they repaired to the lower parlor. Finally Mr. King rose to go. As he did so, the woman drew a revolver and its sharp report rang through the corridors of the hotel. King ran through the hall on the east side of the court, then turned and darted through the corridors of the hotel. King ran through the hall on the east side of the court, then turned and darted through the hord hallway in a westerly direction. His nursuer was close after him, and before he had reached the stairway leading to the floor below she had fired three more shots at him. Bilned and bleeding, he recied and fell heavily down the stairs. The woman followed him closely,

St. Louis, Nov. 17.-A dispatch from Carroliton, Ill., to "The Post-Dispatch" says that the public school building there burned last night. Loss, \$40,000; insurance, \$18,000. Claremont, N. H., Nov. 17 .- A fire this morning, at

Claremont Junction, in the water building of the Vermont Valley and Sullivan Railroad, containing four tanks and a stationary engine, caused a loss of \$3,000. Teeswater, Ont., Nov. 17.-Thompson's saw mill was destroyed by fire to-day. The loss is \$5,000; insurance, \$1,000.

Charleston, S. C., Nov. 17.-The fire on the steamer Sandringham, is out. The cotton in both compart-ments is injured. The cargo will be discharged and the ship surveyed. About 1,700 bales are injured.

Chicago, Nev. 17.-A dispatch from San Luis Oblspo, Cal., says: "The stage near here was stopped passengers of about \$50. He took all the registered letters. He is thought to be the same man that robbed two stages near here last week."

DIVORCED FROM JOHN F. KNIPPEL Buffalo, N. Y., Nov. 17 (Special).—Judge Daniels this afternoon granted Carrie E. Knippel a divorce from John F. Knippel. Knippel has also been con-sidered the husband of Mrs. Pauline Kline.

SHOT DEAD BY A POLICEMAN Carlinville, Ill., Nov. 17.-In a row following a Republican jollification last night Captain Sidney Hall, one of the paraders, was shot dead. His assistant was Richard Owens, a member of the local police force.

CHARGED WITH WIFE-MURDER. Lancaster, Penn. Nov. 17 .- Alderman Halbach this norning rendered a decision committing Calvin M. Bollinger for trial on charge of having murdered his